The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 10 of Vol. VII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 635]

RICHMOND:—Printed (on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[Four Dollars Per Annum—Paid in Advance] FRIDAY, MAY 24th, 1799. [Ten Cents Single.]

HIATOGA;

The property of Wm. Randolph, Esq. of the county of Cumberland;

A CHICKASAW STALLION, upwards of fifteen hands high, of fine form, lofty carriage, the beſt conſtitution poſſible, the moſt graceful, various and eaſy gaits, and a ſure foal getter:—Will ſtand at EDGEHILL in Albemarle, to cover mares from the firſt of April to the firſt of September, for the ſum of EIGHT DOLLARS, in an approved note of hand, due the firſt of January 1800, for each mare, redeemable by FIVE DOLLARS paid within the ſeaſon, or two and a half barrels of CORN, or five and a half buſhels of 60lb merchantable WHEAT, delivered at Milton Mill before the firſt of March, 1800.

Albemarle, 29th March, 1799. TF

FOR SALE,

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE

MILLSEATS

IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,

ON a never failing ſtream, in Powhatan county, between three and four miles from James River, and thirty-ſix miles from Manchester. There has been commonly an over-ſhot wheel as a common Griſt Mill; there is at preſent a Saw-Mill; the dam is a dirt one, which the oldeſt man in the country knows nothing of the building o breaking; it has a waſte with a rock foundation ſufficient to vent all the water, ſituated in a wealthy and fine wheat country, where the Manufacturing buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage. The payments may be made eaſy by applying to

WILLIAM MAYO.

March 24, 1799 TF

Thomas Gilliat

HAS Imported by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, an extenſive and well ſelected aſſortment of

FASHIONABLE

FALLGOODS

Which is now ſelling off, at his uſual low prices, for Caſh or Country Produce.—Alſo a large ſupply of the following Articles, will be ſold low for Caſh or at a moderate advance, on ſix months credit:

- Kendall Cottons,
- Duffel and Roſe Blankets,
- White and Coloured Plains,
- Kerſeys, Halfthicks and Coatings,
- Yarn and Plaid Hoſe,
- 6-4 and 7-4 Cloths, well aſſorted colours and prices,
- Small Caſes of Hardware and Cutlery, well aſſorted,
- Caſks of Pewter and Glaſs-Ware, each aſſorted,
- Boxes of Hats, ditto.
- Callicoes and Iriſh Linens,
- Britiſh and German Oznaburgs,
- Sacking and Rolls,
- Shot and Gun Powder,
- Seine Twine.

RICHMOND, October 25th, 1798.

Marſhall & Syme,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, RICHMOND,

HAVE FOR WHOLESALE,

A General Aſſortment of

MANUFACTURES,

For which Country Produce or Approved Notes will be taken.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING between eight and nine hundred acres, lying on James river, and adjoining the town of Mancheſter. About one hundred and fifty acres of this land is cleared and under good fences, the balance in wood and well timbered—the buildings are new, and fit for the reception of a ſmall genteel family. Any one inclinable to purchaſe, on application will be ſhewn the premiſes by either Maj. Obadiah Smith or Mr. James Scott, who are empowered in my abſence to contract for the ſame and make a title. Approved Bonds will be received in payment, and poſſeſſion made agreeable to the purchaſer.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Chesterfield county, October 16, 1798.

J. Proſſer & Wm. Moncure,

Have connected themſelves, to tranſact buſineſs in the

Auction and Commiſſion line,

under the firm of

Proſſer & Moncure

in the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. HICKS, CAMPBELL and CURRIE; at which place Goods will be thankfully received, and advances of caſh made if required.—Any buſineſs intruſted to their management will be ſtrictly attended to and the utmoſt punctuality obſerved.

JOHN PROSSER.
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, 14th June, 1798.

BENJAMIN HARRIS,

Wants to Purchaſe about 20,000 Acres of

Military land Warrants

In the Virginia State line—And 6,000 acres of

MILITARY LAND,

Lying on the North Weſt ſide of the Ohio river.

Richmond, May 8th, 1799.

EDWARD WANTON,

WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Richmond, Mancheſter, and their vicinities, that he has rented part of the houſe occupied by Mr Collett, Breeches-Maker and Taylor, next to Meſſrs. Jones & Dixon's printing-office, where every thing in the line of his buſineſs, will be done in a manner ſatisfactory to thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom and patronage.

☞ Gentlemen in the country, who have Watches or Clocks to be repaired, may reſt aſſured that their work ſhall be done in the beſt manner, and upon terms reaſonable and moderate.

March 29. TF

TO BE RENTED,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

An exceedingly pleaſant well fixed

TENEMENT,

IN a healthy, agreeable part of this City.——For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Richmond, April 13th, 1799.

This day is Publiſhed,

And for ſale at S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office Richmond,

THE

LETTERS OF CURTIUS,

ADDRESSED TO

General Marſhall.

January 4, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED,

A

PLUMB PUDDING

FOR THE

HUMANE, CHASTE, VALIANT, ENLIGHTENED

PETER PORCUPINE,

BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND,

MATHEW CAREY.

"His hand will be againſt every man—and every man's hand againſt him Gen. XVI. 12.
If "Bleſſed are the peace-makers"—accurſed be Porcupine, the apoſtle of blood
"Hated by knaves, and knaves to hate,
"Be this my motto—this my fate."

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Printing-Office,

DEBATES

IN THE

HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA,

Upon Certain Reſolutions before the Houſe,

UPON THE IMPORTANT SUBJECT OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS

Paſſed at their laſt Seſſion,

COMMONLY CALLED,

THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

May 14.

FOR SALE,

TWO GOOD

Black - Smiths.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 4, 1799. TF

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are hereby requeſted not to take an aſſignment of two bonds, given by me to Mr. Reuben Turner, for the purchaſe of a parcel of leaſehold land, lying in the county of King William, for the ſum of £187 14 9 1-2 each, conditioned for the payment of £93 17 4 3-4 each, bearing date the 6th day of November 1798—One payable the 10th day of June next and the other on the 10th day of June, 1801, as his title to the ſaid land is diſputed, and I am determined not to diſcharge the above bonds until the title is ſecured to me.

William Aylett.

Greenway, May 30th, 1799. [3w]

H. Wilbar,

Maſter of the Steine Houſe Academy, Brighthelmſtone, England;

BEGS leave reſpectfully to inform the inhabitants of Richmond, and its vicinity, that his ACADEMY is now open in a Commodious Room, at the houſe late Miller's Tavern, oppoſite the Swan,

His Pupils are taught the Engliſh Language Grammatically, Writing, in all the faſhionable hands, Arithmetic in whole numbers, Fractions both Vulgar and Decimal, the Extraction of the Roots, &c. and Book Keeping, after the Italian method, at two dollars per month and one dollar entrance.

The methods for the inſtruction of youth, are conſiderations of the moſt material conſequence, and merit the utmoſt attention of the teacher. Nothing ſhould be repreſented to them as difficult, or forced on them as an arduous taſk, a conſtant attention ſhould be had to their little difficulties, and they ſhould be aſſiſted in getting over them; thus inſtruction being repreſented in its moſt winning orm, cannot fail to incite a generous emulation, by which alone the youthful mind is induced to exert itſelf. Nothing truly valuable can be obtained by a too great ſeverity.

But while care is thus taken to inform the mind, the deportment of the body muſt by no means be neglected; the one ſhould be an ornament to the other; and the moſt virtuous ſentiments united to the politeſt behaviour, at leaſt ſo as to render their manners eaſy to themſelves and reſpectful to others; free from an awkward baſhfulneſs, on the one hand and a rough, rude, low familiarity on the other.

The diſcipline of his ſchool, and the ſupport of that authority, ſo neceſſary to the ſupport of concord and good order, is maintained not by inſpiring a ſlaviſh fear and dread, but by cultivating the eſteem of his pupils, by the arts of reaſon, advice and perſuaſion, and where theſe fail, by confinement from play, the impoſition of a taſk, &c. Correction is the laſt reſource, and never made uſe of but in caſes of obſtinacy or crimes of a vicious nature.

This plan is not the viſionary theory of one unſkilled in the art of teaching, but the reſult of nearly twenty years experience, and is what Mr. Wilbar will aſſiduouſly purſue. tf.

THIS DAY RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Printer hereof;

The MIDNIGHT BELL, a German Story.

Young's Eſſays on Government; Revolutions; the Britiſh Conſtitution; Kingly Government; Parliamentary repreſentation and Reform; Liberty and Equality, Taxation; and, the preſent war and the ſtagnation of credit as connected with it.

An Eſſay on the Liberty of the Preſs; reſpectfully inſcribed to the Republican Printers throughout the United States.—By HONTENSIUS.

The PORCUPINIAD No. II. a Hudibraſtic Poem, addreſſed to William Cobbett, by Mathew Carey.

May 16th.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Wedneſday the 15th ult. (on the road leading from the Little Store in Goochland county, to the Manacan town ferry)

A Small Red Morocco Purſe,

containing three Bank Notes, two of Ten Dollars each, and one of twenty. Whoever will deliver the ſaid purſe and notes to Mr. John Markham Goochland, Mr. Benjamin Harris Manacan town, or to the ſubſcriber now at Colonel William Fleming's, Cheſterfield, ſhall receive the above reward.

BEVERLEY C. STANARD.

For Sale at this Printing-Office.

Gallatin's Speech

ON THE

Foreign Intercourſe Bill,

WHEREAS by the extraordinary great loſſes by Fire, which have taken place, by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of incorporation of the Mutual Aſſurance Society againſt Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, it becomes neceſſary and expedient, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the ſaid Society to replenish the Funds; that the members ſhould pay their quotas, agreeable to the ſaid Acts of General Aſſembly, the Conſtitution, Rules and Regulations of the ſaid Society, made in purſuance thereof; thoſe who have their property *inſured* therein, are therefore hereby notified and required to pay each their reſpective quota, hereinafter mentioned, to the Caſhier General of the ſaid Society at Richmond, on or before the fifteenth of July next: that is, thoſe who were inſured before the 22d November laſt, when the Richmond fire took place, muſt pay the ſame *Premium*, as they have paid on entering for Inſurance, as ſpecified in their Policies; thoſe inſured ſince that to the 24th February laſt, when the Norfolk fire took place, muſt pay 83 dollars in the 100 dollars (that is eighty-three cents in the dollar) of their *Premiums*, as alſo is expreſſed as above; thoſe inſured from that period to the third of April, when the Fredericksburg fire happened, muſt pay 25 dollars in the hundred dollars (that is twenty-five cents in the dollar) of their reſpective *Premiums* which they have heretofore paid. Theſe payments made will replenish the funds again according to the ſaid acts: It is therefore to be obſerved, that thoſe inſured ſince the third ult. are not included in the above requeſt; and thoſe who inſure hereafter pay only the ſimple premiums uſually paid on entering.

It is unneceſſary to enlarge on the neceſſity of payments being made pointedly to the day: Juſtice and humanity both calling loud for punctuality, particularly when it is recollected, that the act of incorporation has the following clauſe: "Whenſoever any perſon or perſons ſhall neglect to pay ſuch quotas, the aſſurance to him made ſhall ceaſe and diſcontinue, from the day on which they become due, until paid." In addition to which compulſory means may alſo be reſorted to, which will be expenſive to the Inſurers and painful to the Direction.

W. FOUSHEE.
President M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Aſſurance, 16th May, 1799

☞ *The Printers in this State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers once a week for four weeks.*

Obſervations.

THE great advantage of the Mutual Inſurance Plan conſiſts in, that it be made general—as fires only happen partially here and there—then if the loſs was divided among the whole, each perſon's ſhare would never be much—unluckily the ſyſtem has hitherto not generally been underſtood, or elſe it is certain that every houſe owner would come into the meaſure. On a moderate computation, I believe, we have 700,000 white inhabitants in this ſtate—we will ſay ſeven average to a dwelling houſe, which would be 100,000 dwelling houſes, each dwelling houſe has on an average at leaſt three out houſes, which makes 400,000 buildings in this ſtate. Suppoſing that on an average twenty are annually deſtroyed by fire, and the amount was 20,000 dollars, then each houſe's ſhare would be *five* cents a year; if even the loſſes amounted to 100,000 dollars it would only be 25 cents annually per each building, and who would not pay that to ſecure his property and ſuccour ſo many unfortunate citizens in diſtreſs, and the more ſo as we keep by this inſtitution large ſums of money, (at leaſt 100,000 dollars a year) in this country which uſed to go abroad.

I propoſed by the firſt plan, which I had laid down, to have an agent in each county, whom I meant to inſtruct to make out the declarations for inſurance, and ſend them to the general office; unfortunately, at the general meeting, that part was ſtruck out, or elſe by this time, I am confident, we ſhould have at leaſt forty million dollars inſured, which at 8 per cent. the ſtock would be 1,200,000 dollars; that at 8 per cent. the annual intereſt 96,000 dollars—which on an average of years would in my opinion be more than ſufficient to pay the annual loſſes of the whole ſtate.

Forty millions of dollars might perhaps be thought a large ſum, but when you conſider that if only the tenth part of the buildings were inſured, it would be 40,000 buildings, and as in that caſe the people would inſure only their capital buildings, they would average 1000 dollars a piece and of courſe make forty millions dollars.

Although hitherto no agents in the counties have been appointed, it is not too late yet—it may and no doubt will be done; and I am perſuaded that ſo ſoon as the thing is properly underſtood, the houſe owners will come in generally, and the intereſt of the preſent premiums, which are not much more than they would have to pay *annually* abroad, will be ſufficient to pay the annual loſſes and expenſes.

It is to be obſerved that within theſe five months more houſes have been deſtroyed by fire than for many years paſt, and perhaps many to come, the misfortune for the Society is that the loſſes befell generally the houſes inſured, and that the inſurance was not general yet: or elſe never any quota would have been neceſſary.

No doubt the ſyſtem will ere long be better underſtood, for the people in the country will on conſideration eaſily convince themſelves that their houſes are as well ſubject to be deſtroyed by fire as thoſe in towns, then they will not heſitate a moment to inſure them; and particularly ſo as they pay ſo much leſs towards any loſs than thoſe in towns, who have in general conſiderable additional premiums to pay.

I hope that they will take their own good into conſideration and come ſoaward *en maſſe*, then I am ſure their inſurance will not coſt them more than ſix pence annually per each houſe: for 400,000 ſix pences will raiſe a ſum of upwards of thirty thouſand dollars, which I believe will on an average of years be found equal to the leſſes which we have reaſonably to expect; ſometimes they may be more and ſome years they will be leſs.

W. F. AST.

Eagle Tavern.

HOLMAN REDWOOD,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken poſſeſſion of that ſpacious and elegant Tavern, where he will give the moſt pointed attention to the accommodation of thoſe gentlemen who may favor him with their preference. He is provided with a conſiderable number of new Beds and Mattreſſes, is furniſhed with an ample ſtock of the beſt Wines, Spirits, Porter, &c. and doth promiſe that the utmoſt attention ſhall be paid to the ſtables, which are airy and commodious.

Richmond, 20th May, 1799.

New-London Academy.

THE next ſeſſion will commence on the 10th day of May—All ſtudents, their parents and guardians, are notified that a ſteward is provided at the Academy to accommodate ſtudents at 25l. per annum, ſix months board in advance—the ſteward will alſo furniſh beds, &c. to thoſe who chooſe it.

A number of convenient chambers are in readineſs for the ſtudents—a conſiderable addition will be made this ſummer to their library, and the truſtees feel the greateſt confidence that under the immediate direction of the Rev. Mr. BLAIR, the Seminary will be adequate to the hopes of its founders. 6w

April 10th, 1799.

DIED, laſt Friday morning, at my Counting Room in Mancheſter, Capt. LEWIS SAVANO, Maſter of the Schooner BETSEY, from North Carolina, partly loaded with Shingles: and as all his papers, ſome cloathing, and coaſting licence of the ſchooner, was by his death left in my poſſeſſion; I hereby notify the heirs or adminiſtrators of ſaid Savano, or whoſoever it may concern, that I have the ſaid effects in my poſſeſſion, and will be glad to deliver them up to the legal repreſentative who may come properly authorized, after paying the amount which may then be due me; but ſhould no claimant apply within four weeks, I ſhall adminiſter upon the property and hold the avails ready for a ſettlement thereafter in like manner.

LUMAN BISHOP.

Mancheſter, May 18, 1799. TF

Juſt Received,

And for Sale, at this PRINTING-OFFICE

THE PORCUPINIAD:

A Hudibraſtic Poem.

IN FOUR CANTOS.

Addreſſed to

WILLIAM COBBETT,

By Mathew Carey.

"Republican ingratitude is proverbial." (*P. Gaz.*)
"I would not exchange my title of ſubject of King
"George, for all the Citizenſhips in the uni-
"verſe." (*Idem.*)
"America has produced more cool traitors in the
"laſt ſix years, than all the nations of the world
"put together." (*Idem.*)
"Thank Heaven, I am no Citizen of America.
(*Idem.*)

May 1. (1aw)

Juſt received

And for Sale at this Printing Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

Monroe's View

OF THE

Conduct of the Executive.

From the AURORA.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

SIR,

ON the return of the troops who performed the expedition to Northampton, we observed that, during their abfence, ſeveral publications had appeared in the Aurora, under the form of "extracts of letters" whereby the moſt unfounded imputations were attempted to be fixed on the troops themſelves, and on their commander. In one of theſe extracts, it is alledged "that a number of "the troops who derived their authority "from the federal government, lived *at free* "*quarters on the people.*' Another aſſerts that there were among the priſoners "ſome "old men whoſe wriſts were raw to the bone with the hand-cuffs"—ſeveral other charges of a ſimilar nature, and tending to confirm theſe two, are to be found in the extracts.

These ſlanders were ſo notoriouſly falſe, that all concerned thought them unworthy of refutation. We therefore remained ſilent, although the part which we had in the expedition, and the relation in which we ſtood to the very reſpectable officer by whom it was conducted, and whoſe character was thus indecently aſſailed, gave us, in a particular manner, the right of ſpeaking. A ſimilar conduct we reſolved to obſerve with reſpect to the groſs miſrepreſentations of the affair with the Printer of Reading, which have appeared in your paper ſince the return of the troops; but a direct and moſt ſlanderous attack, which, emboldened by this conduct, you have recently made on the character and conduct of the general has induced us to depart from this reſolution.

In that attack you declare, that a formal complaint was made to the general reſpecting the treatment received by the Printer at Reading, from the Lancaſter dragoons, that he "affected much concern; promiſed much; and did nothing." In ſome of your previous publications on this ſubject, you very plainly inſinuate that he ſent off the Lancaſter troop on Sunday, in order to ſcreen them from the proweſs of the law.

With the candid and well-informed, the fair and well-earned reputation of this officer would ſufficiently ſhield him againſt calumnies ſo groſs, and people of that deſcription will, moreover, know that Sunday is no protection againſt inſult for an aſſault, or any other breach of the peace; but unfortunately there are ſome who for want of knowledge, or from a diſpoſition to find fault, give too ready an admiſſion to ſlander, eſpecially when it aſſumes the bold form of a ſtatement of facts. To ſuch we deem it proper to addreſs ourſelves on this occaſion: and having been induced by this late attack to take up the ſubject, we ſhall not confine ourſelves entirely to that; but ſhall advert alſo to the principal accuſations contained in the above-mentioned extracts.

We therefore declare that thoſe extracts, and eſpecially the parts quoted above, are abſolutely falſehoods. If they really were written by ſome perſon in camp, as they purport to be, and not fabricated in this city, the writer muſt have known them to be falſe. What his motives were for thus ſlandering his general and his fellow-ſoldiers, and inventing falſehoods for the purpoſe of fixing the imputation of the vileſt conduct on ſo reſpectable a body of men as thoſe troops, who, at great expenſe and inconvenience to themſelves, were engaged in the ſervice of their country, will beſt be judged of by thoſe, who have obſerved the malignancy of the jacobin ſpirit, and the profligate arts whereby it aims at the accompliſhment of its purpoſes. We ſay that he muſt have known theſe charges to be falſe; becauſe it was a matter of the utmoſt notoriety, that the troops, far from living at free quarters, paid, at the higheſt rate, for whatever they got from the people; that no deſtruction, or violence of any kind, was permitted or practiſed; and that the priſoners were treated, at all times, with the greateſt humanity, and as much tenderneſs as was conſiſtent with a ſtate of ſecure confinement.—They made three marches, the longeſt of which was ten miles. They drew the ſame rations with the troops: Their friends were at all times allowed acceſs to them: They were lodged in houſes when houſes could be procured, and when not, in tents with fires, and a full allowance of clean ſtraw to lie on: And when it became neceſſary to ſend them to town, they were ſent in carriages. They were never in irons except during the night, and when it was neceſſary to keep them in tents. Even then, but few of them were confined in that manner, and theſe were handcuffed, two and two together, with irons far too light to do them any injury. The neceſſity of this confinement under ſuch circumſtances, muſt be obvious to every one. The officer of the guard, indeed, declared that without it, he could not be anſwerable for their ſafe-keeping.

In what manner theſe priſoners were treated—and what attention was paid to their ſituation, and their wants, will further appear from the ſubjoined certificate of Dr. Strong, chief ſurgeon of the expedition. [See Document A.]

We now come to ſee the affair of the Lancaſter troops, and the printer at Reading; the miſrepreſentations of which we think it our duty to refute.

Some parties of the Lancaſter troop, on its march to join the general at Miller's-town, aſſiſted in cutting down ſeveral ſedition poles in the neighbourhood of Reading. During their halt at that town, to wait for orders, they heard that a pole of this deſcription had been erected with great parade at ſome miles diſtance; and a ſmall party of them, without the knowledge of their officers to go and attempt to cut it down. On their arrival they found it guarded by not leſs than one hundred armed men. They therefore retired.

It appeared, on a careful enquiry, that the Lancaſter troops, in theſe different expeditions, conducted themſelves with the utmoſt propriety towards the inhabitants, and confined themſelves entirely to cutting down the ſedition poles.

After the departure of the troop from Reading, there appeared in a Gazette of that place, and in the German language, a publication purporting to be a narrative of theſe tranſactions. In this paper, of which a tranſlation is ſubjoined for the information of the public, [B.] the Lancaſter troopers were charged with every ſpecies of exceſs and outrage; were expreſsly called cannibals and banditti; were accuſed of theft, cruelty, and cowardice, with whipping children, and aſſaulting women with piſtols, and drawn ſwords.

On the return of the troops to Reading, which was on a Saturday, the Lancaſter troopers having been informed of this publication, called on the printer, and demanded the author. After ſome heſitation he confeſſed himſelf to be, in part, the author; alledging that two other perſons who were abſent, but whom he named, had aſſiſted in the compoſition. On this he received ſix laſhes on his ſhirt, in the market-place, from the trumpeter of the troop, and in the preſence of two of the troopers.

Soon after this affair happened, the General was called from his dinner to be informed of it, by Mr. Heiſter, Mr. Frailey, and ſome other perſons. He replied that he would enquire into the matter, and cauſe the proper ſteps to be taken reſpecting it. He then ordered a tranſlation of the paper in queſtion to be brought to him immediately; and in the courſe of the afternoon ſent Mr. Williams to requeſt Mr. Heiſter to call on him either that evening, or the next morning, as might be moſt convenient. Mr. Heiſter promiſed to come at nine in the morning, at which hour the captain of the Lancaſter troop was ordered to attend. He came accordingly, but Mr. Heiſter, though waited for a conſiderable time, did not appear, nor did any other of the perſons who appeared, the day before, to be engaged in the affair.

The General, in the mean time, received information that warrants had been applied for againſt the parties concerned, and having carefully examined the buſineſs, he conſidered it as more proper for civil, than military cognizance. In the former caſe it would be tried by a jury of the neighbourhood on the ſpot where the fact had been committed, and the witneſſes reſided; and before judges in whoſe preſence, almoſt, the tranſaction had paſſed. In the latter, the troops, extremely anxious to return home, muſt have been detained for the proceedings of a court martial, much to their own inconvenience, and at a heavy expenſe to the public; and the court martial muſt, of neceſſity, have been compoſed of officers who had ſerved on the ſame expedition, and would therefore, have been expoſed to the imputation of partiality. The general, conſequently ordered the parties concerned to go before a judge of the county, ſurrender themſelves into cuſtody, and give ſuch bail as might be required, for their appearance at the next court, to anſwer for the offence. This they had always declared their willingneſs to do. They did it immediately, and judge Morris took the bail, in the general's preſence.

Even had not theſe ſteps been taken, ſtill the parties were fully within the reach of the law; ſince, during the whole of Saturday afternoon, they were liable to a ſuit by civil proceſs, and might have been taken on criminal proceſs, at any time before their departure on Sunday, which was not till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. That the leaſt intimation was given, or would have been ſuffered, of an intention to reſiſt, or elude, the execution of writs, is abſolutely falſe.

Early on Sunday, the general had come to a reſolution to diſmiſs the troops early on Monday morning; and captain Montgomery having repreſented that his preſence was extremely neceſſary on that day at Lancaſter, where the court was to commence, and he was very extenſively engaged as counſel and attorney, he received permiſſion to ſet out with his troop on their return home on Sunday afternoon. They ſet out about 3 o'clock after giving bail. The other troops received orders on the ſame evening, to ſet out, to their reſpective homes, at day break next morning.

The public is now enabled to judge what provocation the Lancaſter troop had for their conduct, and what truth there is in the charges and inſinuations contained in your paper on that ſubject.

Jonathan Williams.
Robert G. Harper.

May 10, 1799.

(A)

To JONATHAN WILLIAMS and ROBERT G. HARPER, Eſquires.

GENTLEMEN,

You have requeſted me to give you a conciſe ſtatement of what I obſerved on the expedition, relative to the ſituation & treatment of the priſoners. I ſhall offer it to you with great cheerfulneſs, as it may vindicate the army from that approbrious character of cruelty and inhumanity which has been affixed to it by ſome evil-ſpirited declaimers.

While with the army, I conſidered it a branch of my profeſſional duty to viſit the priſoners; and to enquire if any diſeaſes or complaints required my attention. At Miller's Town I viſited the provoſt guard, to ſee if any of the priſoners were ſick and wanted my aſſiſtance. John Kline, one of the number, was reported to be delirious on account of his anxieties for his family, and great dread of the conſequences of his arreſt. I examined him, and diſcovered that he was in a maniacal ſtate, which demanded my ſympathy and exertion for his relief. He was liberated the ſame day, in conſequence of a written report I made to Judge Peters of his unfortunate derangement of mind. He was received into the hoſpital and furniſhed with every comfort in my power until the army marched, when he was diſmiſſed to return to his family. My viſits to this man in the priſon gave me a particular opportunity to aſcertain the ſituation of the priſoners. They were in a large chamber, not one of them in irons, and ſupplied with the ſame rations which were iſſued to the ſoldiers. One man complained of a ſlight wound of his knee, & was furniſhed with proper dreſſings. They were told by me that if they had any ſickneſs or complaints, they ſhould receive my particular attendance whenever I was informed of it.

Irons were only uſed in the Artillery encampment at night, for the ſecurity of the principal offenders. They were coupled together with a common handcuff between two men. If any injuries had been received by this mode of management, I ſhould certainly have noticed them.

At Allen Town, where the troops remained ſome time, I viſited the priſoners in the artillery encampment, and had but one patient among them. He was furniſhed with medicine and hoſpital ſtores, and ſoon recovered. I ſaw no irons on any man at this place, nor heard a ſingle complaint.—From Allen Town they were ſent in light waggons to Philadelphia.

I am with much reſpect,
Your humble ſervant,
JOSEPH STRONG.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.

(B)

For the READING EAGLE.

April 9.

Meſſrs. Schnyder & Company.

I learn by Mr. Gottlef Jungmann's Engliſh paper of the 6th inſt. that a certain author has began an account, but has not finiſhed it; carefully omitting what may appear unfavorable to his own and the honor of his party—but announcing every thing that may ſerve to their honor, credit, and boaſting of it.

I don't doubt Sir, that you will very much oblige the great number of your Republican readers, by publiſhing the following true ſtatement of facts:

Monday, on the 1ſt inſt in the afternoon, arrived capt. Montgomery's troop of Light Dragoons from Lancaſter, in their march to Northampton county, as it is ſaid to take up the rebels there, and reſtore peace and good order—But according to their conduct here, I believe they would be more apt to excite the people to inſurrection, and raiſe them againſt their government, than to enforce obedience and peaceable quietneſs; for they have effectually already taken meaſures, which are not only contrary to the laws of the land, and direct againſt the conſtitution; but alſo ſuitable to a country where deſpotiſm prevails, and where every one may do, unpuniſhed, what he can, as it was the caſe in the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries—in the times of fiſt-rights (or club rights): in ſhort, the meaſures of the Lancaſter dragoon gentlemen, are more ſuitable for a party of *banditti*, which endeavors to become maſters of every thing which their eye meets with, and *to pack up what does not in the leaſt belong to them*, than American Volunteers!!!

Their firſt undertakings, which the gentlemen Light Dragoons of Lancaſter attempted in Reading to ſhew their Herculean Heroiſm to the inhabitants of Berks county were theſe: They went very ſtill & unnoticed (for this is their Sampſon-like political art from fear of meeting reſiſtance) to a citizen of this town, who had erected a liberty tree upon his own ground and bottom, and cut it down—but with this their Herculeſſes were not yet contented—but they alſo *terrified the man's family with piſtols and drawn ſwords*, and took along with them at parting the owner's inſtruments, wherewith they had demoliſhed the enſign of true liberty—Ha! now they went to the ſecond expedition! at a certain place had children erected a pole with a rag at the top, but when they obſerved the advance of theſe Herculeſſes they down the pole and the rag, and carried them into the houſe for to keep peace with the *Deſtroyers of Liberty*—but theſe Herculean heroes were not contented with this, but marched with drawn ſwords and piſtols into the houſe and held them againſt the breaſt of the owner of the houſe, and ſwore bitterly to kill him if he would ſay one word. They then cut the Pole in pieces, packed up the rag, and went off *with a number of other articles which did not belong to them.*

The third Don Quixote adventure they ſought for at a little diſtance from the firſt, but found nobody at home but a ſmall boy, who begged them that they ſhould not throw into Schuylkill a cut off tree that lay there: But theſe Herculean *liberty deſtroyers* made up to the little boy and *flogged him moſt cruelly* without the leaſt reaſon. From there they went to ſeveral other places, where they perpetrated not leſs ſhameful and cruel acts. By this time, however, there coming on the night prevented their further intended expedition. But the following morning theſe Hercules brothers were early on the way in ſearch of new Herculean adventures, but were this time ſo unfortunate immediately as to find ſome—Why unfortunate? Yes here it had a terrible and frightful appearance, for theſe adventure hunting *cannibals* ventured only to about eighty ſteps within the well guarded Liberty tree.

Your readers, gentlemen, will not take amiſs my little deſcription of this enſign of liberty: It was and is until this hour painted blood-red, and had therefore not only on that account, a frightful and terrible appearance, but ſo much the more from this particular reaſon, that it was guarded round about with fire-vomiting rifles. The Herculean Brothers were ſurprized, ſtood ſtill, and ſtaring at this wonder like a cow at a new ſtable door—they were called to draw near; but, lo! the tearing horrid lions were, by this ſpectacle turned into fawning lambs—they would not at all truſt to this weather, but remained where they were, but did not come a ſtep nearer, till a meſſage was ſent to them—"They might only draw ſomewhat nearer to obſerve the enſign of liberty, that ſurely no harm ſhould be done them." Upon this one took the courage and rode with him. When the reſt ſaw that no harm befel him, a few more followed. They were aſked what their deſire was, they anſwered nothing elſe but to ſee the country and their Liberty tree, and to exerciſe their horſes a little—they were further aſked, if they had not intended to cut down this Liberty tree—no, was their anſwer—they were aſked further, if they had a right to cut down ſuch Liberty trees, and to abuſe the inhabitants? They anſwered, they had not any right to do it, but they could perhaps get it, but then they would not only cut down all liberty trees but they would burn and deſtroy every thing where ſuch poles had ſtood and been erected.

After theſe Herculean Martial ſons were commanded to obſerve this liberty tree properly, if they could ſee any thing ſeditious in it, if that was the caſe, they would be welcome to cut it down. But they anſwered that they could not ſee any thing and would not in the leaſt injure it. Then three huzzas were given and it was obſerved that the caps of Dragoons move in the air, as well as the round hats.

But they all muſt not be ſo underſtood as if the whole troop of Lancaſter was meant—No, only ſome of them, yes, it is doubted if their officers knew any thing about it, till all theſe adventures had paſſed. For, when the following day, complaints were lodged with the magiſtrate againſt their miſconduct, they were not only directly ready to give ſatisfaction, but promiſed upon their honor, that by none of them, any ſuch miſteps ſhould be made again, and that not a word, at leaſt on their ſide, ſhould be ſaid of it.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

From the Independent Chronicle.

A well armed Militia the only ſure and cheap defence of Nations.

IT betrays conſcious guilt, of an extreme and unnatural jealouſy in the government of a free country, when it is not willing to place its laſt refuge in a well appointed Militia. In ſuch community, it is even an inſult to ſuppoſe a STANDING ARMY in time of PEACE, would be neceſſary to defend it againſt a foreign invaſion, when the Citizens are always ready to fly to their ſtandards, to repel the enemy. There is no example of a well governed people, in the annals of hiſtory, who have turned a "deaf ear" to the cry of their country in the moment of real danger. There are always men enough to be found, who are eager for the poſt of honour and patriotiſm, in a juſt and neceſſary war. They will never forſake the government, when the government does not actually conſpire againſt their true intereſt. They will never ſeek a retreat within the "lines of an invading army," if they do not fear a more dreadful oppreſſion at home. The policy of a free government muſt be deteſtable, before the ſuppoſition can be admitted for a moment, that any part of its "members" would adhere to the invaders, or give them "aid or comfort." Such an event would be a prodigy in nature—Did it ſo happen in Greece or Rome? Did it ſo happen in America? Did it ſo happen in France? Have not the militia in theſe nations been found fully ſufficient for all the purpoſes of "defenſive operations." It is not meant to be inſinuated that in the caſe of actual invaſion, or, in the caſe of eminent danger, that an enemy ſhould be in full poſſeſſion of ſome of the principal fortreſſes, as was the fact in our late revolution: that then, a certain part of the militia ſhould not be embodied, armed, paid and equipped, to ſerve during the war, with a proper train of artillery to reſiſt and defeat their incurſions, and to drive them from the country. Volunteers will always be found, if their juſt contracts are punctually diſcharged, who will ſoon become an invincible army——for they will then fight for every thing dear to them. Their wives, their children, their liberty, and all the bleſſings they have enjoyed, and the irreſiſtable motives which impel them to the field to vindicate the honour, and to maintain the Rights of the STATE againſt foreign pollution——Domeſtic treachery would be impoſſible. Even thoſe political malcontents who lately joined the Britiſh army againſt their country, had ſomething like the ſemblage of reaſon to juſtify their conduct. The Ariſtocracy and the Clergy of France too had been ſo long in poſſeſſion of all the honours, and emoluments, as well as of almoſt all the territory of the nation, that it is not wonderful, they ſhould abandon the ſoil which nouriſhed them, when its precious fruits had been ſo long excluſively devoted to their maintenance at the expenſe of "the people."—Such "orders" and deſcriptions of perſons, would naturally cleave to thoſe who would promote their, perſonal views, even by the ruin of their country; or, would be ſure to ſupport and continue them in their horrible uſurpations,——But ſuch ORDERS and DESCRIPTIONS of perſons are now not known in America. In the firſt of our late war againſt the Britiſh, we had not a ſingle piece of artillery on its carriage. We had not a friend upon earth who could then furniſh the neceſſary apparatus of defence, much leſs of attack: and yet, we finally ſucceeded in the honorable conteſt, notwithſtanding the unwearied activity and efforts of our internal traitors.

We have neither civil arrangements nor military ſkill. The Britiſh, beſides, had poſſeſſion of Boſton, New-York and Philadelphia—for they had troops in all of them. Our firſt officers had not then ſo much profeſſional knowledge, as many of the exiſting Colonels, even Majors in our preſent train bands.

The invaſion of this country by the French, has been ſeriouſly repreſented as a probable event, to give a currency to the idea of a STANDING ARMY being neceſſary, and the militia incompetent—The dreadful bill of coſts, already threatens an accumulation of the public debt beyond the ability, or inclinations of the citizens to diſcharge. Every mercenary unneceſſarily raiſed and maintained, is a drone in the hive that exhauſts its ſweets without contributing his proper ſhare of labour to preſerve its ſtock. The militia on the other hand, find an amuſement in their martial exerciſes, after their diurnal occupations are fulfilled.—But the invaſion of this country is but the dream of an over heated imagination, or the work of an inſidious policy. The French could not invade it, if they would, and they would not if they could. An attempt of this kind, would be on their part, ſuch an act of extreme folly; ſuch an outrage on every principle of common ſenſe, as to put it beyond the fear even of the moſt ſordid credulity. They have not had in any period of the preſent war, the tranſports to convey their troops, or ſhips of force to protect them on their voyage. They have not even an object to be attained, which could make a conqueſt beneficial. They can find here no kings to puniſh for perfidy, no ariſtocrats to be reduced, either as to power or property to the ſtandard of a juſt and philoſophic equality with their oppreſſed fellow-citizens. No eccleſiaſtical dignitaries to be humbled to the primitive regimen of the goſpel:—A Standing Army then, can have no view to a foreign invaſion. Heaven ſend that it may never be employed in this young and happy country, for the horrid purpoſe of erecting an internal deſpotiſm.

An exciſe law, ſtamp act, and a land tax, are the firſt fruits of our late military inſtitutions. Impolitic laws are ſometimes enacted, that a Standing Army may be raiſed to execute them; and the oppreſſive charge of this formidable inſtrument of power, in its turn, will invariably render ſuch laws indiſpenſible, for its regular ſupport. National proſperity, in a juſt eſtimate, is the appropriate reſult of individual happineſs—Where there is the leaſt poſſible coſt to the citizen, conſiſtent with the proper order of ſociety, there is then the beſt poſſible adminiſtration. Expenſive military arrangements muſt pervert the accuſtomed order of things—already they have opened to the ſanguine hopes of ſome, the flattering proſpect of finally compounding our preſent republican inſtitutions and of forming on their ruins, an indolent and oppreſſive ariſtocracy, and a baſe and degraded PEOPLE.

BOSTON, May 10.

Declaration of War

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The *Particular* Agent of the Executive Directory at *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, has, ever ſince his arrival in the colony, confirmed the diſpoſitions of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, with reſpect to neutral nations:—His meaſures have been calculated to keep union and harmony and to cauſe their colours and their property to be reſpected.

Thoſe meaſures were ſcrupulouſly obſerved with regard to the Americans. The citizens of that nation, who were detained, on his arrival, have been releaſed. Thoſe who were deſtitute of means have been ſupplied with the ſuccours which their ſituation required; and cartels were provided to carry them to New-York. The cargoes and ſhips ſeized and carried into Guadaloupe and its dependencies were reſtored to their owners; and, to add to the proofs of our averſion from vexation and hoſtilities, the armed ſchr. of the United States, the Revenge was ſent back to the Preſident.

The Particular Agent of the directory could not without aſtoniſhment and indignation, be informed, that in contempt of the free and open conduct obſerved in reſpect to that nation, Mr. Truxton, commanding the American ſhip Conſtellation, mounting *fifty* guns, inſulted the colours of the French republic, and took, in an action wherein he was aggreſſor, the frigate Inſurgent, whoſe captain had poſitive orders to reſpect the American flag.

Such a piece of hoſtility, exerciſed without a declaration of war, has induced meaſures, the reſult of which leaves no doubt that the American officer, in thus acting,

followed the orders and instructions of his government.

From the above facts, and the hostilities which are daily committed by the Americans since the capture of the Insurgent,

The Particular Agent of the Executive Directory,

Considering, that it is his duty to cause the flag of the French republic to be respected, to protect the commerce and the seamen from the risks they have to run from the Americans, who are cruising in force on these coasts:

To adopt measures which may be the least prejudicial to negociations that may have began between the two nations; and which may justify self-defence against aggression and insults, and even to prevent them:

RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

I. The captains and officers who command the vessels of the republic, and those armed from the ports of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, are authorized, from the date of the publication of the present resolve, to pursue all American vessels, whether belonging to the government or to individuals, to seize and capture them, *without distinction*, and bring them into the ports of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

II. The vessels belonging to the American Government shall be kept to be used according to the order of the Executive Directory.

III. Such as are the property of individuals, and which may contravene the *laws* of the republic, and the resolves of the Executive Directory, *respecting neutrals* and *allies*, and *liable to condemnation*, *agreeably* to the *purport of those same laws* and *resolves*, shall be, as well as their cargoes, condemned by a judgement of the tribunal of commerce, and sold for the profit of the captors according to custom.

IV. The merchants vessels, the papers of which shall have been acknowledged by the Tribunal to be regular, and not *liable* to condemnation, *shall be sold, together with their cargoes*, and the proceeds thereof deposited in the *public coffers*, that it may afterwards be delivered to the captors or owners, agreeably to the order of the Executive Directory.

V. In the foregoing dispositions, are included, all American vessels and their cargoes *detained* in the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, *ever since information was received of the capture of the* Insurgent.

The present resolves shall be read, published, posted up and registered in the Tribunal of Commerce and Council of the Navy.

All public functionaries, owners and commanders of the ships of the Republic, and privateers, whom it concerns, are hereby ordered to conform to the same.

Done at *Bassaterre* in the National House of the agent, the 24th Ventose, 7th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

(Signed) DESFORNEAUX,
Agent of the Directory.
(Signed) DESCHAMPS,
Particular Secretary for the General Secretary.

A true copy.
(Signed) DESFORNEAUX.

May 13.

On Friday last, departed this life, after a lingering illness, Capt. THOMAS ADAMS, late Editor of the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, in the 42d year of his age.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Nancy, capt. Haxford, from Halifax, and brought papers to the 27th March, from which we have extracted the following.

LONDON, March 27.

The Gazette of last night contains a notification that "The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of neutral Powers residing at his Court, that the necessary measures having been taken by his Majesty's commands for the blockade of the ports of the United Provinces, the said ports are declared to be in a state of blockade, and that all vessels which may attempt to enter any of them after this notice, will be dealt with according to the principles of the Law of Nations, and to the stipulations of such Treaties subsisting between his Majesty and Foreign Powers, as may contain provisions applicable to the cases of Towns, Places, or Ports in a state of blockade.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

☞ A letter received by a gentleman in this City, from his correspondent in Ireland, dated the 23d of March, informs, that a fleet of 18 sail of the line and some vessels of smaller force, with 40,000 Troops on board were lying at Brest with their anchors a-trip, their destination unknown. In consequence of which the British Minister had given directions to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to hold the Military of that kingdom in readiness.

POUKEPSIE, May 9.

Yesterday morning (May 8) the hills around this town were white with snow; such an instance cannot probably be recounted within the knowledge of the oldest man alive.

Spring still lingers in southern climes, while winter reluctantly retires to the regions of the north. The oldest inhabitant among us never witnessed so backward a season: perhaps the like was never experienced in these latitudes; after a long and tedious winter, so unfavorable a spring must be peculiarly unfavorable to the stocks of cattle of the farmers, many of which have died for want of sustenance.——The weather, at this time, is as cold as what we commonly feel in the month of March; yesterday, and the day before, hail and snow squalls, with piercing northerly winds were experienced here, and ice was frozen to a considerable thickness: no vernal blossoms appear; the spring birds faintly and solitary carol, and vegetation appears shrouded, in its infancy, in melancholy mourning.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

On Friday last, came on the trial of the following persons, indicted for *Conspiracy*, *Rescue*, and *Obstruction of Process*, viz.

Christian Ruth,
Daniel Schwartz, sen.
Daniel Schwartz, jun.
Henry Sabler,
Henry Schiffert,
George Shaeffer.

The Jury was impannelled, and four or five witnesses examined, when the Court adjourned.

The offence for which the above persons are indicted, is termed *Misdemeanor*, and consequently of less magnitude than that of which Fries was convicted, and with which other of the Insurgents stand indicted.

ST. TAMMANY.

The Anniversary of the American tutelary Saint, falling on Saturday (12th May O. S.) the brotherhood of St. Tammany held their customary festival at the Wigwam, near the upper Ferry—on Saturday preceding.

The forenoon was spent in sports and recreations suitable to the season & occasion—manly exercises, fishing, &c. At noon the Sachem collected the tribe, round the great council fire in their Wigwam when a *long talk* was delivered by the brother appointed to that duty, "*on the progress and influence of Commerce* upon nations."

After which it was moved and passed, that the thanks of the society be given to the brother for his elegant and able talk—and that he be requested to furnish a copy thereof to be registered in the archieves of the society.

At two o'clock the signal was made for the feast, when the society assembled round their tables, spread with all the abundance of the spring—where cheerfulness and harmony circulated with the exhilerating juice of the grape, and without a single cause of anxiety but that three very spacious rooms were found incompetent to accommodate all the brotherhood.

After partaking of the feast, the tables were cleared for the "the feast of reason & the flow of soul," when the following toasts were given, accompanied by music and the discharge of cannon——Captain *Chrispin's* company of artillery having honored the society on the occasion with their service.

1. The Day—May each return of it enable us to smoke the calumet of peace, and to dance around our council fire secure in our rights and contented with our lot—One gun.
2. The sixteen tribes—May they never unbury the hatchet which lies hid under our great Wigwam until their country's good require it.
3. The great belt of union—For ever hallowed be its wampum, and may the rude hand that attempts its injury wither and perish—two guns.
4. The Grand Sachem of one of our councils, Thomas Jefferson—May the Great Spirit watch over him, and in mercy to the tribes destine him to be their next Grand Sachem—one gun.
5. Our brothers in New-York—May their Wigwams be inhabited by plenty, their hearts by content, and unceasing energy and success attend all their pursuits.
6. Our departed brother Benjamin Franklin Bache—Patriotic and good, great and virtuous—may the glorious inheritance of a well spent life animate every brother to an imitation of his example.
7. The 22 Sachems in the late grand council of Pennsylvania—May their vigilance and wisdom in council, their firmness in action, and their perseverance in the good of their tribe meet the confidence and affection of every honest brother.
8. Peace—May the hearts of our old men, our women and our children never be made to ache with the yells of an enemy, and the blood of our warriors never be sent through the night by the flames of our Wigwams.
9. Our brother Thomas M'Kean——May his enemies be punished for their abuse & persecution of him by beholding him the next chief of the tribe of Pennsylvania—2 guns.
10. The warriors of liberty on the other side the great water—Success in their exertions while their object is public happiness and the destruction of kings—1 gun.
11. The chief of the warriors of Pennsylvania—may the spirit of patriotism which animated them to resist one tyrant, prompt them to oppose every other.—1 gun.
12. The Grand Council of 1776—May the grand council of 1799 like them be the fathers of the tribes, and the protectors of their rights—two guns.
13. The warriors of 1776—May the freedom of the tribes always have such defenders—two guns.
14. Hospitality—May our Wigwams never be shut against the stranger or the unfortenate.
15. The memory of the old men and warriors of all tribes and times whose wisdom and valor were displayed in the cause of nations—two guns.
16. The great old Sachem of the tribe of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, who directed the thunder and humbled the oppressor of the thirteen tribes—one gun.

VOLUNTEERS.

The classical emblems of Liberty—May they become classical in all climes

Universality to the arts which better the Condition of man—annihilation to the arts which make him worse.

The independence of Ireland—May she speedily take her place among the republics of the world.

Several excellent songs patriotic and humorous were sung at harmonious intervals—and the pleasures of rational festivity, were enjoyed without a single occurrence to excite disquietude or regret until the going down of the sun, when the brotherhood retired to their respective homes merry & delighted.

CIRCUIT COURT.

JOHN FRIES, lately convicted of Treason against the United States, was ordered to be brought to the bar, that judgment might be passed: when Mr. Lewis rose and observed, that since coming into court he had received information, which, if true, was of a nature that could not fail to interest the court in behalf of the prisoner. It would be improper, he said, to mention it to the Court until its truth was ascertained, and as he intended to make it the ground of a motion, prayed that the prisoner might not be brought to the bar till to-morrow morning—which was granted.

May 25.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The trial of George Shaeffer, and five others, on an indictment of four counts, viz. for a conspiracy to impede the law—for counselling and advising an unlawful assembly—for obstructing William Nicolls, Esq. the marshal, in the execution of process; and for rescuing Henry Shankweeler, Jacob Ireman, and others, from the custody of the marshal, was yesterday concluded.

Fourteen witnesses were examined in support of this prosecution, after which Mr. M'Kean, counsel for the defendants, addressed the Jury; he was followed by Mr Dallas counsel particularly for George Shaeffer. Mr, Rawle attorney of the district concluded the pleadings, when Judge Iredell analized the law and evidence in a pertinent charge to the Jury. From the great length which two indictments have taken in trying, it is probable no other cause will come on this term, as Judge Iredell has signified his absolute engagement to attend court in Virginia, so that he must go on Saturday next.

This morning the Jury gave in the following verdict in the above case:

Christian Ruth, guilty of the third count only—*(Rescue.)*

Daniel Schwartz, sen. guilty of the first count only—*(Conspiracy.)*

Daniel Schwartz, jun. not guilty, generally.

Henry Stalder, guilty of the third count only—*(Rescue.)*

Henry Schiffert, guilty of the third count only—*(Rescue.)*

George Shaeffer, guilty of the first and fourth counts only—*(Conspiracy and obstruction of Process.)*

Mr. Dallas, this morning, commenced the argument on the motion for granting John Fries a new trial. In the introduction to his speech, having used an expression which seemed to impeach a former judgment of the bench, he was interrupted by the court, who conceived such an insinuation highly disrespectful. Mr. Dallas explained, and assured their honors, that as what he was about to remark, he should scrupulously avoid every thing that could be construed into a disrespect of court; upon which he was allowed to proceed.

May 16.

CIRCUIT COURT.

May 15.

United States, versus *John Fries.*

Motion for a New Trial.

Mr. Dallas supported the motion of Mr Lewis on three grounds: First, because John Rhoad one of the Jury, had made use of words expressive of an improper bias, importing that the prisoner, and all others concerned in the insurrection, ought to be hung, and that otherwise he could not live with safety at his own habitation. This was proved by the deposition of three persons, two of them to one fact, and the third to another opportunity, at which he used a similar expression.

Secondly, Because the Marshal had returned the pannel from such parts of the district as he thought proper, and without any special instructions from the court, and had returned 88 persons on that pannel instead of 60, the proper number.

Third, Because the trial ought to have been had in the county where the crime was committed. The two first were insisted on, the latter merely used to support the argument of the second, because it had been previously decided against by the court.

Mr. Lewis introduced a variety of law authorities to support the motion, which was rebutted by Mr. Rawle. Mr. Sitgreaves spoke in opposition to the arguments of Mr Dallas.

The deposition of Mr. Rhoad was introduced & sworn to before the Court, relating the substance of the conversation in very different expressions from what the other deponents swore.

The examination of witnesses on the above motion concluded this morning, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Lewis then rose, and continued speaking when this paper was put to press.

The captains of the Havanna vessels lately arrived, generally agree in stating that the yellow fever does not exist on shore at the Havanna, and only on board two vessels in that port, one of which is from New-York.

The law enjoining quarantie on all vessels arriving from the West Indies, &c. commenced its operation this day.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, *May* 24.

FROM IRELAND.

Several accounts agree that the spirit of revolution has again burst forth; with more favorable expectations, and a greater certainty of success than ever, provided an armament which has been a long time collecting at Brest, is intended for their assistance; of this, however, there is no forming a certain opinion. It appears by a circular letter under the London head, that some advices of moment have been received from France, which has excited considerable trepidation; the different regiments of Ireland are ordered to be immediately armed, and officers on parole to be immediately recalled. If ever there was a period favorable to the Republicans of Ireland, it must be the present, while the warmest aristocrats are split into parties, by the question on the proposed union.

From the West Indies.

We find that the agent of the French republic, DESFORNEAUX, has formerly issued an Arrette, which some have pronounced a "DECLARATION of WAR." Whether it literally deserves that title or not, we will not pretend to decide; WAR has never been declared in the United States against France, yet a law of Congress had long since, invested our public and private ships, with the same powers that Desforneaux's arrette, invests in those of the Republic; Our government has never acknowledged that we were at war with France, although our ports are crowded with their privateers and merchantmen, sent in and detained as prizes; still we are not at war! These are paradoxes, which can only be solved by those who are initiated into the secrets of the cabinet.

(*Balt. Paper.*)

From the NEW YORK ARGUS.

THE French army in Italy, after having revolutionized the kingdom of Naples and Sardinia, may now proceed to deprive the Emperor of the territory of Venice, and whatever possessions he retains in Italy.—His brother, the Archduke of Tuscany, was the first of the Italian powers, who made peace with the republicans, but his subsequent conduct, particularly in admitting the English and Neapolitans, to take possession of Leghorn, evinced a disposition to deceive the French. A war is now declared by France against him and Joseph, we shall see what opposition he is able to make against its forces.

The Dutchy of Tuscany, is a part of the ancient *Etruria*—It is about 116 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. Though some parts of it are mountainous, yet both the hills and dales, are covered with vines, olive, citron, lemon, and orange groves, and may be considered as a very plentiful country.—Like every other part of Italy, it was formerly infested with a great number of monasteries and convents; but the late Emperor Leopld, when duke of Tuscany, suppressed several of them, and deprived others of the greater part of their riches. Such is the power and energy of the republicans in Italy, that we may shortly expect to hear of Venice and Tuscany being reduced by their arms. After which they may retrace the steps of Buonaparte through Tyrol.

The Austrians and Russians, will doubtless endeavour to prevent the army under Jourdan, from penetrating through Suabia, to join the heroes of Italy; and some severe actions may have already taken place at or near Ulm. But Austria, notwithstanding the assistance of the northern bears, will find it very difficult to oppose with promptitude and efficacy, the different republican armies, which can assail her from Italy, Switzerland, and from the line of conquered territory which France possesses along the Rhine.

All Germany may be eventually revolutionized, and be indebted to the spirit of Frenchmen, for the blessings of freemen.—Poland, poor unhappy Poland! may yet arise from the bondage of the perfidious villains who have endeavoured to extinguish her name from the list of nations. And the illustrious Kosciusko, with his prtriotic comrades, may be restored to their native soil. Good heavens! with what impressions of our degeneracy must the gallant hero have left our shores! Some vile papers here, were so shameless as to boast that none but United Irishmen and a few poor Democrats, welcomed the much injured patriot among us, or afterwards entertained him.——Certain pretended great men, observed towards him, an indifference, a coyness that will ever disgrace their characters. Perhaps it was consistency in them not to countenance the persecuted soldier.—After having renounced the glorious cause for which he so nobly fought, and was covered with wounds. Perfidious apostates! Your conduct to that celebrated child of misfortune, completely exposes your perfidious sentiments. Cease detested babblers, to prate with anarchy and disorder. You could with complacence, see a nation, double the population of ours, robbed of liberty and property by regular governments, and you beheld the man, who strove to restore both to his country, forced to flee to America for refuge. His pale emaciated form, drew from you no sympathetic feeling, no pity for his unmerited sufferings

To the honour of judge M'Kean, Gen. Gates and a few more Republican characters, they entertained the worthy stranger at their hospitable tables; and by their delicate attentions to him, soothed the anguish of a mind justly depressed at his country's fate.

And yet there are wretches among us, who would sicken at the success of the French in emancipating Poland, or any part of the world from slavery.—Those beings are called Federalists, and pretend to be just, virtuous, and charitable. But the hypocrisy of the Pharisees, cannot much longer cloak the viciousness of their hearts. Liberty, best gift of Heaven, is pursuing her rout through Europe. Her standard will be unfurled on the banks of the Danube, and perhaps on those of the Ganges. Asia and Africa, will welcome the triumphant Maid & vie with Europe for her favours. And the royalists of this country, will discover that this is not an era for the establishment of monarchy among us.

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

Book-binders and Stationers,

IN RICHMOND,

REQUEST their employers, and the Public in general, to accept their grateful acknowledgments for the favors they have already received, and beg leave to add that their best endeavors shall be exerted to merit a continuance of them.—They profess to perform every kind of work in their business in the neatest and durable manner, and on reasonable terms.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, between Mr. Wm. Galt's, and Mess. Bell and Shiplard's;

A GREAT VARIETY OF

BOOKS,

Both Blank and Ruled, and a General Assortment of

STATIONARY,

In addition to which they daily expect from Europe, a complete supply of MATERIALS in their line of business.

N. B. Orders executed with fedility and dispatch.

Richmond, May 24th, 1799.

☞ *The Printers in* Petersburg *and* Fredericksburg, *are requested to publish the above advertisement six weeks in their respective papers, and transmit their accounts for payment.* C. & P.

SADDLERY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received, and is now opening at his SADDLERY STORE, in this city,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WELL BOUGHT

SADDLERY,

CONSISTING OF

Men's, women's, and chair saddle trees; plated, polished and tin bridle bits; thorup irons, buckles, slides and tips, of various patterns and newest taste;
Worsted and linnen, circingle, girth, straining and boot webbs, of all kinds, elegantly striped and figured;
Turkey stripe, swan skin, cross-barred, plain and fancy stripes for saddle cloths;
Hair plush of different colours;
Plated and brass, coach and chair harness mountings;
Clouts and tacks of all sizes;
Secret, steel and brass locks, for saddle-bags and portmanteaus;
Horseman's pistols, with brass barrels and mountings;
Horseman's swords;
Ladies' and gentlemen's silver, plated and brass mounted switch, loaded and trumpet whips;
Plain and fancy, plated and steel spurs, of various and elegant patterns;
Red and green morocco leather, sheep and lamb skins for welting;
Shot belts, boot garters and spur leathers;
Dog collars and chains;
Saddlers' tools of every description;
Worsted bindings and ferretings of different colours;
Curry and main combs;
Brushes and spunges, &c. &c.

He continues still to carry on his BUSINESS as usual in all its VARIOUS BRANCHES; and has now on hand

SADDLES *and* BRIDLES,

Plain and mounted of all kinds;
Phæton and chair harness;
Draught Collars;
Waggoner's whips, &c. &c.—all of which is offered to the public on moderate terms, by JOHN M'ENERY.

Richmond, May 23, 1799.

N. B. The highest price in CASH will be given for good BEAR SKINS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of Samuel, Benjamin, Thomas, and John Garthrights, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment; & those having claims against either of the said estates, are desired to bring them in properly attested; in order that a final settlement may take place among the legatees as soon as possible.

Notice is hereby given, that this publication will be pleaded in Bar against all demands that may be made on said estates; that is to say, Samuel, Benjamin, and Thomas Garthright's estates, after the 14th day of June next, as I shall then divide the balance of the estates, which remains in my hands, among the legatees.

WILLIAM GARTHRIGHT,
Executor of JOHN GARTHRIGHT, dec. who was Executor of SAMUEL, and Administrator of BENJAMIN and THOMAS GARTHRIGHT's estates.

May 21, 1799. 3w

FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, &c.

IS RECOMMENDED,

DR. CHURCH'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard,

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

DR. JAMES CHURCH,

Inventor and sole proprietor of the celebrated Cough Drops, at his Dispensaries, New-York and Philadelphia; and sold, by appointment, by Samuel Pleasants, Jr. Richmond.

THERE perhaps is no malady to which the human frame is subject, that has had more applications of various kinds administered as remedies, than the Rheumatism; nor is there scarce a disorder that has resisted with like force the attempts made to remove it.

The Virtues of the Essence and Extract of Mustard, will be found to equal, if not excel those of any other Medicine whatever, in the cure of the above complaints.

The following is quoted from the London Phamacopiæ, and is the opinion of the College of Physicians concerning this valuable Drug.

"MUSTARD, by its acrimony and pungency, stimulates the solids, and attenuates viscid juices, and hence is deservedly recommended for exciting appetite, promoting digestion encreasing the fluid secretions, also in paralytic and rheumatic affections"

These Medicines contain all the virtues that can possibly be derived from that excellent and powerful vegetable.

The Essence is prepared in a fluid state, and is singularly efficacious as an external application; common Rheumatisms, Sprains, Chilblains, Stiff Necks, Swelled Joints, Bruises, Frozen Feet, Local Pains in any part of the body or extremities, Swelled Faces, Chopped Hands, &c. &c. will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

The Extract is prepared in the form of Pills, and (being an internal remedy) is an amazing additional improvement, taken in the severest cases of Rheumatic Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Palsy, Fixed Pains, Lumbago, Numbness, Gouts, &c. when the Essence is externally applied. It promotes gentle perspiration, and operates very mildly by urine. They also amend a weak digestion, and strengthen the stomach.

OBSERVE ☞ This Chemical Essence & Extract of Mustard, bears no analogy whatever, to any other Medicine of a similar title; nor can it possibly be Genuine without this Certificate;

"I hereby certify, that this Bottle" (or Box) "of Essence" (or Extract) "of Mustard, is genuine, and prepared by me.

JAMES CHURCH,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

May 6.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF

LAND,

on the Buckingham road, twelve miles above Manchester—a large and commodious Dwelling House with five rooms on the lower floor, and three above—the buildings are new and fit for the reception of a genteel family——Also, three fourths of the COAL PITS may be had with the plantation. ——Any person wishing to purchase, on application to me, may know the terms and be shewn the premises.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE.

N. B. I have another TRACT of from three to four hundred acres adjoining the above, which I would also sell.

T. W.

Chesterfield county, May 9, 1799 } 3wf‡

COMMITTED to the jail of Amelia county, the 24th of this present month, (April) a Negro Man named WILL, about five feet 10 or 11 inches high, about nineteen years old.—He says he belongs to Mr. Ralph Wormly, near Urbanna, his overseer named Moses Bishop, on Bull run, but could not tell the county. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN WILY, Sheriff.

April 20th, 1799. (aw)

RAN away from the subscriber in Amelia county, near the Chinquepin Church, on the first of this instant, a negro man named *TOM*, formerly the property of Peter F. Archer; he is about 26 years old, five feet 5 or 6 inches high, one of his upper fore teeth out, and of a yellowish complexion. He pretends to understand keeping race horses, and I expect will attempt to engage in that business, either in Petersburg or Richmond——I will give FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOHN MORRISS.

15th April, 1799. 6o4‖

For Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office, Richmond,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

LAW BOOKS.

They will be sold at the Philadelphia prices *if application is made soon, and approved notes at from thirty to sixty dayes taken in payment.*

March 14.

Lawyer's Declarations,

(An approved form)

May be had at this Printing-Office

The Imported Complete Horse

TRAVELLER,

The last son of O'Kelly's famous Eclipse, who covered in England at fifty-two guineas, and one guinea to the groom, each mare,

NOW in high health and vigour, will the ensuing season be let to Mares at my stable, (on the south side of James River, about a mile from Manchester) by the LEAP only; and as the breed of so valuable a horse for any purpose, cannot be too much diffused, I have (as I do not take mares in charge) for the convenience of those who from any distance, may occasionally ride their mares to the Horse when coming to Richmond on business, apportioned the former rate of leap and season money—say Twelve Dollars the first—Ten Dollars the second, and Eight Dollars the third leap—to be paid as the mares are covered: after the third leap, mares may go free from further charge during the season.

Five sixths of the mares (whose situations have come to my knowledge) that were put to Traveller last season, are with foal, many of which at the first and second leap: it is only necessary to see him cover to be convinced that it is not his fault if every mare does not at once prove in foal: the following I have extracted from the Racing Calendar of 1796, page 327.

"Traveller, (late Big Ben and last son of Eclipse) as a Blood Stallion and sure foal getter, is thought equal to any horse for stock, as they are large, handsome, and very full of bone, fine temper, and good constitutions, out of mares that never before bred any thing equal to them in bone: one of which is engaged in a sweepstakes at Barnett next year."

I flatter myself the above will be corroborated by his produce in this country.

Traveller is a beautiful bay, full five feet three inches high, of great substance, very active, and free from all natural blemishes: for his pedigree and performance, see the annexed, taken from the racing Calendars, and the following copy of a certificate, which shews that as to blood (and I may add figure and justness of form) he is not inferior to any horse whatever; he has run at different times for three King's plates, four mile heats, carrying 168 lb. has competed with the very first running horses in England and with success—having at times won—generally come in very handsomely, and never has been distanced.

Those who put mares last year and were not so fortunate as to have foals got, may now (having paid for the last season) put the same mares GRATIS.

JAMES STRANGE.

Buck Hill, January 15, 1799.

*** Gentlemen may either send the money as above, or when their mares first come to the horse Notes for 30 dollars, payable 1st January, 1800.

So confident am I that Traveller is a sure foal getter (and having reason to believe that uncommon pains have been ungenerously taken to propagate a report to the contrary) that I am willing to allow any mare that is put this season (for which the whole sum may at different times be paid, or at first secured by note and paid when due) that does not prove in foal, to go the next year gratis; or if I should sell Traveller (which as it is inconvenient for me to attend to a Stallion, I am inclined to do, deliverable after 1st August next) I will return the money or give up the note. J. S.

PEDIGREE.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the Bay Horse Traveller (late Big Ben) was bred by me and was got by Eclipse, his dam by King Herod, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Cade, great great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, and is now rising ten years old and no more.

P. O'KELLY. (Seal.)

PERFORMANCE.

See Calendar, 1791, indexed O'Kelly's B. c. by Eclipse.

Ascot Heath.

Page 47. On Tuesday, June 28, the Oatland stakes of 100 guineas each, h. f.t (41 subscribers, two of whom having declared forfeit in New-Market July meeting, 1790, paid only 25 guineas each) two miles.

Mr. O'Kelly's B. c. by Eclipse, with eighteen other horses started: The three first only were placed by the judge; Mr. O'Kelly's B. c. was amongst those not placed.

Stockbridge.

Page 54. On Wednesday, July 7th, £. 50 for 3 and 4 year olds, two mile heats:

B. c. by Eclipse, 4 years old, 8st 12 lb.	1	1
Mr. Powlett's B. c. Trial, 3 years old, 7st. 5lb.	2	2
Mr. Lade's B. f. by High Flyer, 3 years old, 7st. 3lb.	3	3

Winchester.

Page 66. On Wednesday, July 20th, for the £. 50 for 4 year olds, two mile heats:

B. c. by Eclipse, walked over.

See Calendar, 1792 indexed O'Kelly's Big Ben.

New Market Craven Meeting.

Page 7. Wednesday, April 11, The Oatland stakes of 100 guineas each h. ft D. 156 subscribers, three of whom having declared forfeit in the July meeting paid only 25 guineas.

Mr O'Kelly's B. c. Big Ben by Eclipse, with nineteen other horses started, but the Judge could place only the first five, Big *Ben* was not placed.

New-Market July Meeting, 1792.

Page 62 Friday, July 13th, A Handicap plate of £ 50 for 3, 4, 5, 6 years old and aged horses, &c. Dutton's course

Mr O'Kelly's B h. *Big Ben* with six other horses started and was beat.

New-Market 2d October Meeting

Page 128. Monday 15th October

Mr O'Kelly's B. h. Big Ben by Eclipse 8st beat mr Hammond's Griffin, 8st 6lb two year old, course 50 guineas

Page 131 Wednesday, 17th October, Sir J Lade's B h Clifden by Alfred, 9st beat Mr O'Kelly's Big Ben 8st 3lb both 5 years old, two years old course, 50 guineas

☞ In running 4 mile heats for a King's plate, Big Ben beat Clifden.

Page 150 Monday, November 5th, Lord Clermont's Trumpetta by Trumpator, 3 years old, 7 st 11lb beat Mr O'Kelly's Big Ben 5 years old 8st 1lb first hallof Ab. M 50 guineas

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See Calendar 1793 indexed Mr Richardson Traveller, (late, Big Ben) by Eclipse.

Chilford.

Page 32. On Tuesday 21st May, his Majesty, plate of 100 guineas, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying 12 st. not being more than 6 years old, the best of three four mile heats.

HEATS.

	1st.	2d.	3d
Mr Rutter's Br. h. Ostrich by Woodpecker,	4	1	1
Mr. Richardson's ch Big Ben,	1	2	2
Mr Lade's Ch. h. Carrots,	3	3	dr
rieter, Jon Lade's B. h Clifden,	2	dr.	

☞ In running for a King's plate at Winchester Big Ben beat Ostrich.

Winchester,

Page 49. On Tuesday, July the 2d. his majesty's plate of 100 guineas, for 6 years old 12st. 4 mile heats. Lord Sackville's Br. h. *d*Eacus by Justice. 1 1

Mr Richardson's ch. h. Big Ben,	2	2
Mr Rutter's Br. h. Ostrich,	5	3
Mr Lade's gr. h. Cardinal,	6	4
Mr Dundas's b h. Pencil,	3	dr.
Lord Oxford b. h. Bruiser,	4	dr.

Warwick.

Page 95. On Tuesday, September 3d, his majesty's plate for 100 guineas, for 6 years old, 12st. 4 mile heats

Traveller, with four other horses started, was beaten,

Leicester.

Page 108 On Wednesday, 18th Sept £ 50 for horses of different ages and qualifications, 2 mile heats

Traveller with three other horses started, he lost

Northampton.

Page 114 Thursday, 26th Sept £ 50 for four years old, 7st 8lb 5 years old, 8st 4lb 6 years old, 8st 12lb and aged 9st winners of one purse this year carrying 3lb: extra: of two 5lb, and of more 7lb. extra maiden horses allowed 3lb 4 mile heats

Mr Richardson's B h Traveller 6 years old with four other horses started, he was beaten

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THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS A QUANTITY OF

Manufactured Tobacco,

FOR SALE,

AT his factory in the town of Manchester, where he still continues the business, and warrants his tobacco to be made of the first quality and put up in good order, with the place of his abode and name branded on the head of each cask.

D. GORDON.

April 9th, 1799.

N. B. Cash or Groceries taken in payment.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

History of America, Books IX, and X. containing the History of Virginia to the year 1688; and of New-England to the year 1632—By William Robertson, D.D.

Travels through Egypt and Syria, in the years 1783, 1784 and 1785; containing the present natural and political state of those countries, their productions, arts, manufactures, and commerce; with observations on the manners, customs, and government of the Turks and Arabs—By C. F. Volney.

The Ruins; a Survey of the Revolutions of Empires—By Volney.

The Law of Nature, or Principles of Morality, deduced from the Physical Constitution of Mankind and the Universe—By Volney.

Marten's Law of Nations.

Gisborne's Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex.

The Castle of Truth, a Moral Tale.

The Boarding School; or Lessons of a Preceptress to her Pupils: consisting of Information, Instruction, and Advice, calculated to improve the manners, and form the character of young Ladies. By a Lady of Massachusetts.

Esop's Fables.

Harrison and Alin's English Grammar.

Morse's Geography abridged for the use of schools.

American Preceptor.

Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Instructor.

Goldsmith's Roman History abridged,

——————England abridged.

Looking Glass for the Mind.

Enfield's Speaker, (new edition)

Dibdin's Songs.

——— Museum.

Sky Lark.

Syren.

Paddy's Resource.

Vocal Companion.

POLITICAL PAMPHLETS.

Letter from George Nicholas of Kentucky, to his friend in Virginia.

Letters of Curtius, addressed to Gen. Marshall.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, with respect to the petitions praying for the repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws: including the Report of the select committee, and the Speeches of Messrs. Gallatin and Nicholas therein.

Substance of two Speeches of Mr. Gallatin, on the augmenting the Navy Establishment of the United States:

Mr. Harper's Speech on the Navy: to which is annexed, a Speech of the same Gentleman, on the propriety of granting Convoy, &c.

Address of the Minority of the Virginia Legislature.

Proceedings on the impeachment of William Blount, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Plumb Pudding for Peter Porcupine.

The Porcupyard: a Hudibrastic Poem, addressed to William Cobbett, by Matthew Carey

May 14.

The Thorough-Bred Running HORSE,

Cormorant,

WILL cover fifty Mares only besides a few of his owner's on subscription the ensuing season, at the Bowling Green, at Ten Pounds each (with this condition) if the money is paid by the 10th of August next: Any mare failing to be with foal, may go the next season *gratis*; & should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt then, the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse. Several of the mares being already engaged, the sooner applications are made the better, as not a single one more than the above number will be taken.

CORMORANT's excellent blood, high form, great beauty and uncommon performance as a racer, added to his colts being of a superior kind, will certainly recommend him to the gentlemen of the turf. The greatest care will be taken of the mares sent; and if the owners will permit the subscriber to feed such as may require it, (in a suitable manner) he will certainly take care that they shall be kept in good order, altho' he will not be answerable for escapes or other casualties, Gentlemen's servants who attend their mares may be boarded on moderate terms and grain furnished at the market price, A note payable on the 10th of August next, with one dollar to the groom, will be expected with each mare; and for the farther information of such gentlemen as choose to breed from the abovementioned horse, the following extract is inserted, taken from his advertisement as a covering horse in England, which may be seen in the racing calendar for 1795, page 327.

"CORMORANT had superior speed, & was allowed to be one of the best racers at New-Market, 'till he was unfortunately lamed at four years old, and has not started since; prior to which he won and received forfeit nineteen times. At two years old he beat several colts and fillies of the same age, and gave them from 16 to 25 lbs. each; he also gave the year and weight to many three years old, and was the best colt of the year in England See the racing calendars of 1789, 90 and 91. He is a fine bay, about fifteen and an half hands high, full of bone and very handsome; and from the specimen FORTUNIO (his brother) has given, there can be no doubt of this horse as a stallion."

CORMORANT, at two years old received forfeit from three others for a sweepstake, 100 guineas each—He won a Handicap-Plate, beating ten others and gave them from 16 to 21 lb. each—He received forfeit from two others, for a sweepstake of 100 guineas each—He beat Bullfinch (five years old) for 100 guineas—(Bullfinch won five times that year)—He beat Boxer, and gave him 13 lb. for 300 guineas—He received forfeit from Skewball, and gave her 16 lb. for 200 guineas—He beat Pallafox for 300 guineas—The same day he beat Glaucus (three years old) for 200 guineas

At three years old he won the Perram plate beating five others—He beat Scrub (five years old) for 100 guineas—He beat Crazy and gave her 6lb. for 100 guineas—He won a sweepstake of 200 guineas each, beating Pallafox and others—The same day he beat Griffin, and gave him 7lb. for 200 guineas—He received forfeit from Esperykes, giving him 7lb. for 200 guineas.

At 4 years old (before he broke down) he beat Glaucus, giving him 8lb. for 100 guineas—He beat Vinegar (five years old) for 100 guineas—He beat Thunderbolt for 300 guineas—He beat Bolton (three years old) and gave two stone 6lb. for 100 guineas—He received forfeit from No Pretender, giving him a stone, for 200 guineas—all these victories were gained at NEW-MARKET—He was rarely beaten, and when he was, generally carried considerable odds in weight.

JOHN HOOMES.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify that Cormorant was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam, Nettletop, by Squirrel, his grandam by Bajazet, great grandam by Regulus, great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian, his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian, his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk, his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb, his great, great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood (which is the best in England) that I am sorry he is about to leave the country.

"EGREMONT."

Lately Published,

AND FOR SALE AT SAMUEL PLEASANTS PRINTING OFFICE, RICHMOND,

[Price 2 shillings]

A SELECTION OF

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Spiritual Songs

FROM THE BEST AUTHORS,

BY ANDREW BROADDUS V.D.M

THE NOTED HORSE

LIBERTY,

A beautiful sorrel, full fifteen hands one inch and a half high, rising five years old:

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Goochland county, (Dover) and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Eight Dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of Forty Shillings, if paid within the season (beginning the 10th of March, and ending the 10th of August), Twenty Shillings the leap, which must be paid at the stable door, and Sixteen Dollars, to ensure a mare to be with foal, and One Shilling and Six Pence to the groom. Good high and low ground pasturage (gratis) but I will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

John Baker.

March 8th, 1799.

Richmond, March 16th, 1799.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Mr. John Baker hath paid me for one season of my horse Young Medley, or otherwise known by the name of the Partnership, raised by Nicholas Syme, of Newcastle which horse beat the celebrated mare Reformation raised by col. William Dandridge then owned by col. William Washington, and the noted mare Betsy Baker, the property of William Alston, esq. of Charleston, and the famous mare of general Eaton's Fair Rosemond and the two famous horses Ugly and Cincinnatus—Young Medley won the race at four mile heats, four heats were run, and Medley won with a bearing rein—The last heat was run in less time than ever was run on the continent, the reference of Medley's performances may be referred to in the public papers of 1792, where he challenged the continent. This was the 12th day of February, 1792, at Charleston, South Carolina.

THOMAS CLARKE.

LIBERTY'S

Dam was got by the noted horse Laburnum, his great grandam by the noted horse Fearnought out of a Jolly Roger mare.

JOHN BAKER.

FOR SALE,

A NEW DOUBLE-GEARED

MILL,

With ten acres of LAND,

LYING in Henrico county, adjoining the lands of William Randolph of Wilton, and Col. William Heth, five miles below Richmond and one from James river.—A good Dwelling House at the Mills lately repaired which will accommodate a small family. This mill is on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has stood the greatest freshes without damage, and there is no danger of her ever being damaged or blown up by floods of water. This mill was set to work in January last, and has ground upwards of 600 barrels of corn, all country grist. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given.

HALES SHARP.

Henrico county, Four Mile-Creek, August 2, 1798 } [tf]

COPPER & TIN WARE

Manufactory.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD

JUST COME TO HAND,

And for Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office;

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BLANK BOOKS;

CONSISTING OF

DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, RECORD AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.

—ALSO—

A FEW COPIES OF

HENING'S

VIRGINIA JUSTICE.

April 19.